

REMARKS

Section 101

Reconsideration of the rejection of claim 29, based on Section 101, is requested because the rejection is barred *res judicata*. This exact same rejection has already been reversed by the Board of Appeals and that decision is now final. That decision is *res judicata* at this point and further re-raising is inappropriate.

Moreover, the M.P.E.P. does not authorize re-raising non-prior art issues after one, much less two, reversals by the Board of Appeals. M.P.E.P. § 1214.04. The only basis for raising new rejections is finding a new reference. No new reference was found with respect to the Section 101 rejection and it is improper for this additional reason.

Finally, there is absolutely no law which in any way supports the test asserted in the office action. See *Ex parte BO LI*, Appeal 2008-1213, decided Nov. 6, 2008 at p. 7.

Therefore we also conclude that the "useful, concrete and tangible result" inquiry is inadequate and reaffirm that the machine-or-transformation test outlines by the Supreme Court is the proper test to apply." [Footnote: As a result, those portions of our opinions in State Street and AT&T relying solely on a "useful, concrete and tangible result" analysis should no longer be relied on. *In re Bilski*, Case 2007-1130, page 20, (Fed. Cir., Oct. 30, 2008).]

Claim 21

Likewise, the rejection of claims 21 *et seq.* over the exact same art, which has already been examined by the Board, is improper. There is no authority for reopening prosecution as to a claim over art that has already been considered. The only basis for reopening prosecution is finding a new reference. See M.P.E.P. § 1214.04. Therefore, it is respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn and, if not, that the undersigned be notified so that an appropriate petition can be filed.

Furthermore, it is noted that the cited reference is completely inapplicable, as already found by the Board.

Finding of fact 8 of the Board in the last reversal is as follows:

"Further, although Rodriguez discloses a watermark detector to detect a watermark included with an advertisement, it does not

disclose that the watermark detector controls operation of a media player in response to detection of the watermark."

The assertions from the office action in connection with the rejection, which are extensive and are very difficult to follow, appear to be directly contrary to the Board's existing finding. See, e.g. page 16.

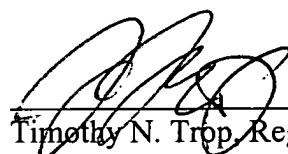
That Board decision is now final and, thus, principles of *res judicata* apply as well.

Paragraph 9 of the Board's decision states as follows:

"Rather, Rodriguez appears to disclose that the watermark detector detects a watermark included with an advertisement and then passively monitors whether the recipient views the advertisement in its entirety. If the advertisement is viewed in its entirety, the watermark detector issues a receipt. (Rodriguez, col. 58, ll. 11-13)."

Again, the Examiner's findings are directly contrary. A single reference 103 rejection, based on a reference that the Board has already found does not show the claimed invention, simply does not make out a *prima facie* rejection. There is no basis within the reference itself to modify the reference that teach the very thing the Board said it does not teach or else the Board would have so found. Thus, the rejection is not only untenable, but directly contrary to the Board's decision. As a result, the rejection violates the principles set forth in the M.P.E.P. § 1214. 04 for reopening prosecution, is contrary to principles of *res judicata*, and is, therefore, improper.

Respectfully submitted,



Timothy N. Trop, Reg. No. 28,994
Trop, Pruner & Hu, P.C.
1616 South Voss Road, Suite 750
Houston, Texas 77057-2631
(713) 468-8880 [Phone]
(713) 468-8883 [Fax]

Date: November 18, 2006

Attorneys for Intel Corporation